

ONLY TREATMENT THAT GAVE RELIEF

Suffered Three Years Before
Finding "Fruit-a-tives"

CENTRAL WEHRE, BOSTON, MASS.
"For three years, I was troubled with Constipation, accompanied by Dizziness and Violent Headaches. I took medicines and laxatives, but without permanent relief.
Last October, I heard of "Fruit-a-tives" or Fruit Liver Tablets. I used one box and the results were so pronounced that I bought two dozen boxes.
I continued using "Fruit-a-tives" until the twenty-four boxes were finished, when my physical condition was perfect." JAS. J. ROYALL.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from FRUIT-A-TIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

Japanese Youth Enters U. S. Army

It is well known that, during the recent days of draft registration, there were many aliens who refused to claim exemption on the ground of their nationality. One of the most interesting cases is that of a Japanese resident of California, who is now a private in a machine gun company at Camp Lewis, Washington. Although not a citizen, he was satisfied to enter the National Army with the double aim of fighting German autocracy and winning American citizenship.

In a style somewhat reminiscent of Wallace Irwin's famous Japanese schoolboy correspondent, he writes:

"I became American soldier since Aug. 30. This is rather astonishing news to you. As you know, this government required registration of all male population for recruiting, both natives and aliens. Any Japanese who registers stating he will fight for Japanese government is exempted from military service here. But when I registered last year, I could not say so. It may sound queer for Japanese to enter the American army, but is not Japanese government fighting against Germany? My enlistment here can bring some effect as my service in Japanese army. If I say I would rather enter Japanese army, it would not be so pleasing to American. But on the other hand, if I answered I am willing to fight with them, does not give them satisfaction? I am unmarried; hence I will be a U. S. citizen if allowed; first, as a soldier, I am worthy of it by fighting for them."
The writer also expresses high praise of the way in which the United States government takes care of the families of its soldiers. Stating that he hopes to be in France by December, he concludes: "There may be danger, but certainly also pleasure. We must die anyway sooner or later. Let me die for some just cause."

STREET AND ORPHANAGE NAMED FOR PRESIDENT

Lucca, Italy, Nov. 8.—An ancient thoroughfare which for four hundred years has encircled this city on top of the Lucca wall has been officially renamed as Boulevard President Wilson, in recognition of American aid extended to Italy in the war. The boulevard is so wide that twelve horses can be driven abreast in it. The fortification beneath it was built when Lucca was the capital of a feudal duchy and has been a famous relic for centuries.

On the same day an American Red Cross orphanage, also built on top of the great Lucca wall, was dedicated. This curious site was selected for lack of an available location in the town. The building is a cunning adaptation of the Lucca style, painted to conform with the wall and set with ancient panels and Latin mottoes. The orphanage was erected by the American Red Cross in fifty days to house a group of soldiers' children orphaned during the war.

AUTUMN.
When every leaf has different hue
And flames of birch trees blow;
And high against November blue
The white clouds bent in bow;

When drooping thistles hums its song
And tale of harvest proves,
And rusty steers the lane-ways throng,
And grey birds fill in droves;

Then birds, and beast, and every tree
And these few flowers that blow,
Do seem such treasure loves to me
Who would no winter know?

—John Galsworthy.

City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell died at his country home in Bayville, L. I. He was 61 one week.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove
poisons from stomach,
liver and bowels.



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruit taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.—Adv.

HAVE GERMANS ADOPTED NEW GOVERNMENT?

If Claims Made Are True It
Is One of Greatest Revo-
lutions in History.

Germany claims to have democrati- zed its government. If so, one of the greatest revolutions of history has taken place over night. The mightiest despotism the world ever saw, suddenly disappears. In its place we have a democratic monarchy, conforming to President Wilson's demands. It takes a shell game artist at a county fair to do anything so neat.

Great revolutions like these, if authentic, are attested by indisputable evidence. Any constitutional change in the United States is the subject of long debate in public assembly, and is finally agreed to by vote attested and put on record by the lawful authorities. English liberties date back to Magna Charta. You can find an original copy of it in Lincoln cathedral today.

When has any proclamation of abdication of his imperial power been made by Emperor William II of Germany? Under the German constitution, he has the power of making "defensive war." As he can set up the claim that any war is "defensive," this practically gives him the right to make war anytime he wants to. Where and when has he abdicated this power? Let him come forward and present a signed proclamation giving up the right.

Under the German constitution, the Federal Council can authorize the Kaiser to make an "offensive war." As this body does not represent the people, the Council must formally by attested vote renounce this right, before the first step toward democratization has been made.

The claim set forth by the German government that it has placed sovereign power in the hands of the people is too transparent to deceive a class of school children.

GREAT AUK EXTINCT. SAY NATURALISTS.

Eggs of any kind are expensive enough nowadays, but those of the great auk are so high—and not on account of the war either—that only a millionaire could afford to buy a dozen. Indeed, it is doubtful if there are more than that many in the world.

The great auk was a sea-fowl that in former days had its most important breeding place on a rock called Punk Island, thirty-two miles off the Newfoundland coast. Whalers provisioned their ships with the birds (which were so fat that they are said to have been utilized as fuel), and fishermen stole their eggs by wholesale.

In consequence of such depredations the species became extinct about seventy years ago, and today to represent it there are only a few stuffed specimens and skeletons in museums. Also a few eggs, one of which in 1859, fetched \$30 at auction. Since then, however, they have gone up. In 1882 one was sold for \$550; at other ages, in 1895, was knocked down at \$225. Four years later one brought \$1,500, and in 1900 the price quoted for a specimen was \$1,675.

The Smithsonian Institution possesses an egg and a barrelful of miscellaneous auk bones—the latter collected by a scientific expedition which it sent to Punk Island for the purpose.

One day a few years ago a scientist connected with the Smithsonian happened to be in London and, passing a taxidermist's shop, he saw a stuffed great auk in the window. He nearly dropped with astonishment.

But just as arrangements for its purchase at a great price were on the point of being completed, the discovery was made that the bird was a "camouflage," made out of odds and ends of ducks, geese and other larnyard fowls.

HEED REGIONAL ADVISOR KEEP CONTRACTS HERE

Bradford D. Pierce, regional advisor for the Bridgeport branch of the War Industries Board, calls the attention of Bridgeport manufacturers to the laws of requirements for the army and navy, which are received daily at the office of the Chamber of Commerce. Either Mr. Pierce or F. C. Klossberg, secretary of the Federal Regional division, will answer any inquiries. Many contracts have been let to out of town firms, when local manufacturers were in a position to do the work. Mr. Pierce urges local firms to keep in touch with the office, and to keep the government contracts in this district as much as possible.

HUNDRED TON STEAMER SAVES TIME AND CASH FOR THE CRANE COMPANY

It was learned today that the Crane Co. has now in operation between this city and New York a small steamer of approximately 100 tons for the purpose of bringing to Bridgeport small purchases made in the metropolis and returning to New York with some of the smaller articles produced by the plants in this city.

Superintendent of Traffic Miller said today that while nothing on the scale of a private ship company had as yet been attempted, the Crane Co. was obtaining satisfactory results from the operation of the one small steamer. It has proved both a saving in time and money, and the idea may expand in the near future.

BOYCOTT ON GERMAN GOODS.

New York, Nov. 9.—Concerted action to prevent merchants, manufacturers and importers from trading with Germany and to bar all future importations from that country is to be taken by the American Defense Society according to resolutions adopted at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, called by Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the boycott committee of the society. A legal committee is to undertake the protection of American made goods in case German importations are offered as substitutes.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the action of the War Trade Board in permitting the consignment of 7,000 cases of German toys and china to be brought here recently on a Holland-American Line steamship.

Spanish Influenza

Fortify yourself against
it by taking



BUILDS UP, STRENGTHENS,
RESTORES VITALITY.

Two sizes—40c and \$1.20.
At all drug stores.

DESTROYER CREWS LEAD EXCITING LIVES AT SEA

On Board U. S. Destroyer, American Port in France, Nov. 9.—(Associated Press)—Two days at sea, two days in port; this is the sailor's life week in and week out, day and night, in the convoy service of American destroyers which has achieved such marvelous results—an army of two million men, landed in Europe with the loss of a few hundreds.

The destroyer fleet was just back from the latest cruise as we went aboard today. They had brought in six big transports, including three former German liners. Already the soldiers were marching to camp, and on board the destroyers things were being made ship-shape for the brief stay in port and then for the next adventure out beyond the cape, for with submarines off the port there is ceaseless vigilance, with always the chance of something happening, and everyone on the tip-toe of expectation.

The reports brought back of the last cruise were of the best. It had been comparatively quiet and the transports had been brought through without sign of a submarine. In fact it was so promising the previous Sunday that the commander of the fleet remarked they were going to have a quiet day.

Alarm Sounded

But at nine in the morning there was an alarm, with all the gun and torpedo crews springing to their posts and after that four successive alarms through this quiet day, though none of the alarms developed into an actual attack. It showed, however, the steady tension even when conditions looked best, for it was known that hostile craft had been lurking off the beach rocks near the mouth of the harbor and one of our big repair ships had been attacked as it came in a few weeks ago.

On the big destroyers the crew is always on watch during a convoy. There are lookouts in the crow's nest high up on the foremast, far forward at the tip of the bow, at port and starboard, forward and aft. Besides these there is the gun crew watch, the depth charge watch, and the torpedo watch always on the qui vive for the sound of the bell which calls them into action.

City Dispensary Clinics Fix Hours

The first meeting of the staff of the City Dispensary was held in the new Health and Welfare building last night. Dr. Dorland Smith was elected chairman, Dr. F. W. Coops vice-chairman and Dr. William A. LaField secretary. It was voted to hold meetings on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

The hours for the various clinics were also established last night as follows:
General medical clinic, every morning at 10 o'clock; general surgical clinic, same hours; tubercular, Tuesday and Saturday, 10 a. m.; neurological, Monday and Friday, 11 a. m.; skin diseases, Thursday at 2:30 p. m.; gynecological, Monday and Thursday at 10 a. m.; venereal, Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m.; orthopedic, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:30 a. m.; genito-urinary, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2 to 4 p. m.; eye, Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; ear, nose and throat, Monday and Thursday at 9:30 a. m.; children's clinic, Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m. The dental clinic is open every day from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

PACIFISTS SLEWSO AND ANDRINOZY HEAVILY FINED

After each had refused to sign waiver of exemption from military duty, Judge Wilder, in City Court, today fined Thomas Slewso, 33, of 315 Main street \$150, and Sergey Andrinoy, of 68 State street, 50. The accused were aiding a drunken friend to his home when Patrolman Thomas McNamara interfered. A bystander interpreted the epithets that were employed, and McNamara arrested the three friends. John Oblyka, whose intoxication started the fun, was given ten days, suspended sentence. He is in ill health.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY RATIFIED

Washington, Nov. 9.—Ratifications of the draft treaty between France and the United States were exchanged yesterday by Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Jusserand.

Irritating Coughs

Promptly treat coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and similar inflamed and irritated conditions of the throat with a tested remedy

PISO'S

ISOLATE "GERM" WHICH CARRIES TRENCH FEVER

Bacteriologist Shows News-
paper Man Three Lively
Specimens of Animal.

American Army Laboratory, France, Nov. 9.—(Correspondence of Associated Press)—"This is the cause of trench fever," said the bacteriologist as he opened a small metal box about the size of a pill box and slipped out three tiny germs lying beneath three pieces of glass. One of the particles was so small a microscope was needed to see it, but two others were well developed and lively, one of them lying on its back with its legs up.

"They are thoroughbreds," he added referring to the germs as though they were high-bred race horses. The thoroughbreds are kept for research and experimental purposes, it was explained. This species conveys trench fever much as the mosquito, malaria from one infested person to another. But as these thoroughbreds had not been in contact with infection they could not convey it. They were therefore harmless, so much so that they were fed by being placed on the bacteriologist's arm.

Rolling up his sleeve he showed the pin-pricks where they had made their last meal. "It was a harmless abrasion, and thus the thoroughbreds were kept for the continuing research which is clearing up this troublesome phase of army disease, trench fever."

Bacteriological research is but one of many branches of the extensive research work being carried on here by the Central Laboratory of the American Army in Europe. It is a practical work, dealing with the many new maladies coming from attacks, gun shock, the subterranean life in trenches, as well as the infinite variety of surgical problems growing out of wounds from new and deadly explosives.

Besides the scientific research it is the great central institution for a circle of smaller laboratories all through the army zone, with specialists ready to go to any point where an epidemic or a case of unusual character develops. The bacteriological laboratory had countless other germs, of typhoid, diphtheria, malaria, dysentery, tuberculosis and the whole range of maladies which find lodgment in an army. The germ cultures are in long spindly bottles. They present a deadly arsenal of disease germs which would decimate a whole city if they were unleashed.

A large oven of white enamel was at one side of the laboratory, and opening the door of the oven one saw the germ cultures being developed to full growth, much as chickens are developed in incubators. A mild heat, always kept uniform, carries on the work of germ growth. Soft cotton was spread over the oven, and on this lay the cultures, some exposed and some in the long bottles, slowly maturing to the full grown state where the full effect of their deadly properties can be examined and studied.

NO STREET CARS IN HOLYOKE

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 9.—Pursuant to the decision of the employees of the Holyoke street railway system to strike at midnight, when a conference of representatives of the company and employees and Mayor John D. Ryan, failed to reach a basis of agreement, not a car was operated this morning. The immediate question at issue is the method of arbitration of disputes, but back of this are demands of the men for readjustment of hours and pay. The company wishes the state board of conciliation and arbitration chosen as arbitrator, while the men are equally insistent for the Federal War Labor Board.

CAPTURE MONS.

London, Nov. 11.—Mons, the Belgian town near where British troops engaged in bitter fighting with the Germans at the beginning of the war was saved early today by Canadian troops under General Horne, according to Field Marshal Haig's announcement today.

The official statement reads: Shortly before dawn this morning Canadian troops of the First Army under General Horne captured Mons. Orders were given for the arrest of Archduke Maximilian, brother of Emperor Charles of Austria. Max was reported seen leaving the country.

FEW FOLKS HAVE GRAY HAIR NOW

Well-known local druggist says everybody is using old-time recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur.

Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe.

Nowadays we get this famous mixture improved by the addition of other ingredients by asking at any drug store for a bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite to impart color and a youthful appearance to the hair. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

Rheumatism Goes

Torturing Pains and Swollen Joints
Vanish When Rheumia Is Used

At last a real remedy for rheumatism! And a good one it must be when Hartigan's drug stores and good druggists everywhere sell it on the no-cure no-pay basis.

Rheumatism should hail the news with great rejoicing, for it is surely a remarkable remedy and has a record of almost unbelievable cures. Read what J. F. Oliver of Albany, Ga., says about it:

"I had sciatic rheumatism for two years, and tried every medicine offered for rheumatism. Tried many doctors, was treated at one of the best southern sanatoriums, and if I improved any I did not realize it. I am a conductor on the Central of Georgia Railroad, and had secured a pass to Hot Springs, Ark., to take treatment. About that time I saw Rheumia advertised and concluded to try it. I abandoned my trip, took three bottles, and now feel as well as ever. I am going to make everybody I see who has rheumatism try it. I would not take a hundred thousand dollars for what Rheumia has done for me. I would rather be dead than live as I was before the use of Rheumia."

If you have rheumatism in any form, don't delay—try Rheumia today. A large bottle sufficient for two weeks' treatment, is not expensive, and your money back if it does not give you quick and joyful relief.—Adv.

GEN. WOOD URGES HIS TROOPS TO CARRY ON

Camp Funston, Kansas, Nov. 9.—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday posted the following appeal to men of the Tenth Division:

"Even if an armistice is signed it does not mean the end of the war. It simply means that the terms of peace will be discussed. They may or may not be agreed upon. The work and training of the division will go on with the same energy and spirit as heretofore."

"There is nothing in the present situation which justifies a change of procedure on our part, and as soldiers it is our duty to carry on with our reference to armistice until we receive instructions to the contrary."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Bridgeport, will give a free lecture on Christian Science at the church edifice, 871 Lafayette street, Monday evening, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock.

All through the Bible are promises of health, strength, happiness and peace. Christian Science is proving that we are able to bring these promises into our individual experiences in proportion to our right understanding of God.

The lecturer on this occasion will be John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass., who is thoroughly competent to set forth the truths of Christian Science, and to explain its healing power. The public is cordially invited to attend this lecture.

LONDON CELEBRATES.

London, Nov. 11.—News of the signing of the armistice soon became known to those persons in the centre of the city as flags were immediately flown to the breeze and the issuance of evening newspapers for which there was a great rush, at 11 o'clock.

The first official proclamation came when the old air raid signals were fired from all police and fire stations.

Quebec representatives of the Imperial Munitions Board received orders to stop installing gun fittings on ships and stop providing gun crews' quarters.

Thieves blew the safe in the Bedford, Pa., post office and escaped with \$10,000 in War Savings Stamps.



Ask Johnny to turn the crank,

And Johnny will with pleasure.

Ask Johnny to sift the ashes, and Johnny will silt.

There's lots of difference in just sifting ashes and sifting ashes with a rotary sifter.

There's lots less dust too. In fact there are many other points in favor of a \$3.75 investment in a rotary sifter.

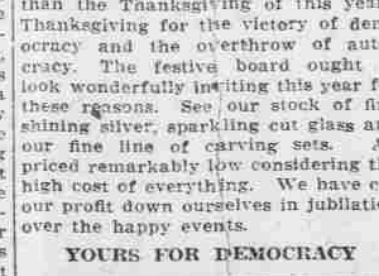
AMERICAN HARDWARE STORES

(Incorporated)
FAIRFIELD AVE. and MIDDLE ST.

THANKSGIVING

What better time to give thanks than the Thanksgiving of this year? Thanksgiving for the victory of democracy and the overthrow of autocracy. The festive board ought to look wonderfully inviting this year for these reasons. See our stock of fine shining silver, sparkling cut glass and our fine line of carving sets. All priced remarkably low considering the high cost of everything. We have cut our profit down ourselves in jubilation over the happy events.

YOURS FOR DEMOCRACY



NOBLE 4211

POLISH LEADERS IN BRIDGEPORT MAINTAIN TRADE SCHOOL HERE FOR BENEFIT OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Organization of Falcons, Which Has Sought Freedom of Poland, Helping Members to Be Good Americans and Also to Progress in Ways of Living—Own Building in Main Street Where Educational Classes Are Conducted.

Working day and night, year in and year out, for the freedom of their people in Russia, Austria and Germany, and for the Americanization of their fellow countrymen in America, Polish leaders throughout the country, and Bridgeport in particular, are not letting the news of an early peace and the fact that their people will be freed stop their efforts.

While the greater part of the work of these patriots has been along lines of helping the people in Europe gain their freedom, they have not neglected to teach the Polish men and women in America the necessity of becoming good American citizens with a trade or occupation that will help them and their country, and above all loyalty and patriotism to the land they have adopted. The Polish Falcons of this city are doing all this.

Organized in 1904
As far back as 1904 an organization was perfected in Bridgeport which is now known as the Polish Falcons' Association. At that time the association was established as an athletic club and meeting place for the young Poles who had come to America. That was the outside appearance of the organization. But down in the bottom of every member's heart was the realization that the organization was established primarily to aid in gaining political and religious freedom for Poland. It was hard work to establish an organization of this kind in America. The Polish Falcons were originally organized in Europe and developed more freely in Galicia than in either Germany or Russia. "Because of persecution in all of these countries the society took on the form of a secret organization. The national emblem of the country they were in was an eagle—different from the American eagle. Therefore, in order to keep their standing in their respective countries, they took for their emblem the eagle in many ways. As a result when their emblem was first noticed in Austria it was not suspected that this organization was one opposed to the government and working for the freedom of Poland. On seeing the emblem, therefore, in order to keep it granted that it was a patriotic organization and it was many years before they were suppressed."

The history of the Falcons in Europe became known in America and this was the cause of the many setbacks that confronted the leaders who wanted to establish a strong organization here. They were looked on with suspicion.

Gradually, however, various organizations sprung up throughout the United States and the first Polish Falcons in New England was established here, by Felix Walterdorf, formerly of this city.

They were only able to obtain a few members, but under the leadership of E. Salomonowicz an athletic club and dancing and athletic carnivals were held to obtain funds for the purchase of supplies. These funds were instrumental in the purchase of a building. Now in 1917 the club was started, and small club

rooms hired where games were indulged in.

Education Replaces Athletics
Gradually came the realization that they must work for their own buildings, and in 1916, after many years of struggling to maintain their organization, and during which time the athletic idea had been supplanted by the educational one, and dramatic and literary clubs formed, the property at 640 South Main street was purchased as a club room and educational center. The building was formerly the Naugatuck railroad offices and was renovated to be used as a club room and school.

On January 1, 1917, the Polish Falcon Trade school was established, this idea having been planted in the minds of the men who negotiated for the purchase of the old railroad office building. The board of directors consisted of Peter Knap, now president of the organization, K. Krollwinski and B. Ziolkowski, all of this city.

In the early days, finances were at same means were used to obtain money to carry on a trade school.

Must Be Americans
But that was not all. These Polish leaders demanded that the Polish people become good Americans. They asked that they be grateful, loyal and patriotic to the country that had given them freedom, and had even given them the means of helping their oppressed brothers in Europe. So a class in civics was formed in addition to the teaching of English to the Polish people. They were taught Americanism.

Frank Siara, of the American International College at Springfield, Mass., who was one of the first instructors of the trade school, took on the added duties of teaching both English and civics. His efforts were met with laudable success, and today Mr. Siara says that every member of the Polish Falcons will be an American citizen within a short time.

The trade school progressed rapidly. Machinery was bought as fast as funds could be obtained. Prof. Matuskowicz of the Bridgeport Trade school, a noted instructor in mechanical engineering, was obtained to teach the young men of the school one evening a week. Mr. Siara continued to teach the trade school and the classes in English and civics.

Efforts were made to obtain more machinery and E. P. Bullard of the Bullard Machine Tool Co., announced that he would not only help the Falcons out in the matter of machinery, but would give the young men who were at the school work to do, and when they had completed their course would see that they obtained employment.

STREET FIGHTING IN POLAND

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—Street fighting is taking place in Warsaw, the capital of Poland. The railway station there has been occupied by Polish troops who have refused the German troops in the city permission to pass through Polish territory.

United States Food Administration, License No. G02142.

Specials for Tuesday

NOV. 12th, '18.

MEAT DEPARTMENT.

Fresh Chopped Meat 25c lb.

GROCERY BULLETIN.

Broken Macaroni and Spaghetti. 13c lb., 2 lbs. 25c

Fancy Head Rice 2 lbs. 25c

Yellow Corn Flour 5c lb.

Rice Flour 2 lbs. 25c

Elbow Macaroni 18c lb.

Noodles, all sizes 18c lb.

Pearl Barley 10c lb.

White Corn Flour 7c lb.

BRIDGEPORT

Public Market & Branch

STATE & BANK STS. E. MAIN ST.

PHONES.

TO OUR PATRONS:

REGARDING DELIVERIES AND TELEPHONE ORDERS
We are